Semi-Weekly Globe.

WM. LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.
A. TYHURST, Associate Editor.

TERMS.—"The Globe" is published twice a week at $1.50 a year—75 cents for six months—50 cents for three months—in advance.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 18, 1862.

Our Flag Forever.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call immediately.

THE NEWS.

The *Globe* to-day, is again filled with *important* and *glorious victories*. The day for Bull Runs and Ball Bluffs is past. The Union "boys" are "pitching in," and traitors are pitching out. Our glorious Stars and Stripes look more beautiful than ever. Prepare for still better news—victory upon victory as our brave "boys" advance.

THE Bedford county Democracy has spoken. At a mass meeting held in the Court House in Bedford, on the 10th inst., the following, among other resolutions, were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the opposition party, by their extraordinary *Horse Policy*, have justly earned the appellation of the "Horse Party," and by that name should be hereafter known in the history of their collapsed organization.

Resolved, That these venerable, dilapidated, lame, halt and blind horses, which were purchased for Government service, but died of old age before entering on such service, are entitled to the commiseration of all honest men for their unfortunate association with a band of thieves.

The "Horse Party"—good idea.—We don't suppose sub-contractors and inspectors are "counted in"—if they are, the Democratic party will lose a few of its members. Wonder if the *Journal & American* editors will stick to their old friend Simon, and name him as the "Horse Party" candidate for the Presidency? Sherbone should be on the ticket for some office, as he is about as honest as the men who sent him here to inspect the lame, the halt and the blind.

THE *Journal & American*, thus far, has not had a word to say by which the readers of that paper might be informed of the rascalities practised in the War Department under Cameron, and in the Navy Department under Welles. The Van Wyck investigating committee has exposed some *heavy* transactions in these Departments, but as all the men implicated are leaders of the Republican party, it would not be to the interests of that party to expose them. When we get the whole truth, and we hope it may come to light before many days, the people of this county will learn by whose *orders* the hundreds of worthless horses still on board with our farmers, were forced upon the Government. Simon Cameron, Republican Senators and ex-Senators are responsible for the *forced* inspection. The three or four Democrats who assisted in doing the dirty work of the Republican politicians are already well known and will receive their reward in full.

We would like our neighbor to cite a single instance wherein we have given cause for the remark that we "*don't like his manner of shoving up plunderers.*"—*Journal & American.*

Our neighbors are so given to misrepresentation that it seems impossible for them to be honorable in small things. The words they give the *Globe* credit for, never appeared in our columns. The following are our words: "Our neighbors of the *Journal & American* do not like our way of dealing with *corrupt politicians*." The words "corrupt politicians" struck our neighbors a little too hard for comfort, so they substituted "plunderers."—They can take a choice of words, however, and feel as comfortable as facts will permit them.

"The Globe hasn't a word of satisfaction to utter over the expulsion of Mr. Bright."—*Journal & American.*

A week behind time. Why, neighbors, if you want to keep up with the news you must examine more closely the columns of the *Globe* of the week previous to your issue! On the 6th instant we gave the news—"TRAITOR *Bright Expelled*." On the 12*th* you announced "*The Expulsion of* MR. *Bright*." Now we will leave it to the public to decide the difference of *feeling* in the two announcements

THE SENTIMENT of disgust and indignation in regard to the prevailing corruption in contracts, appointments, etc., is becoming so general and intense, that we are led, at last, to hope that scoundrels will no longer be able to escape public loathing and hold high positions. It must come to this—a thief must no longer be allowed to associate with gentlemen—no longer be recognized in respectable society—no matter what his former political or social position—if we would arrest the fearful tide of corruption. If a base public robber—one who has grown rich by practices meaner than those of a highwayman—can go to the Legislature, to Congress, to the Cabinet or the Presidential chair—can be recognized among honorable Christian ladies and gentlemen—it is idle to talk of, or hope for a cure of the evil. Society must vindicate its decency and self-respect; voters must demand a clean record of honesty from candidates; or the corruption will go on and increase till the load of debt from the war will weigh us down.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.—We have received a letter from Robert A. Stitt, a citizen of this place some five years ago. He is 1st Lieut. of Comp. F, Fourth Iowa Infantry Volunteers.—His letter is dated Lebanon, Mo., Feb. 7. The news he gives is the same as we have published. Ten large boxes of goods for the sick "boys" of the Regiment, had just been received from Philadelphia, a donation from the citizens generally. The "boys" felt *good* of course, and gave three hearty cheers for the good people of Philadelphia.—We shall always be pleased to hear from Robert.

We have also received a letter from A. J. Porter, dated at Hilton Head, S. C. The letter gives us no important news we have not published. He acknowledges the receipt of 125 pairs of socks for the "boys" from the ladies of Schellsburg, Bedford county. The regiment received new uniforms on the 16th January.

We get as much to do in the job printing line as we can do, and have the satisfaction of knowing too, we don't court it by under rates.—*Journal & American.*

We are glad to hear that you have as much to do as you *can* do. Our rates are the same as they have been for several years—and not any higher on a job *for the county* than they are on a job for an individual. If the County Commissioners have shown a determination to act honest and fair, and by so doing curtailed a little extravagance, they will deserve the thanks of the tax-payers.

JOHN SCOTT, as a legislator, has not been able to do any one thing to please the editors of the *Journal & American* and their Congressman. The same *powerful* influence was brought to bear to defeat Mr. Scott's nomination as a Union candidate, but it had to give way to the will of good men who were no longer blind to their own and the interests of their fellow-citizens. As soon as Mr. Scott attempts to please rabid party men, the people may begin to doubt his honesty.

DR. H. K. NEFF is at home on a visit. He reports all our "boys" on the Potomac sound of limb, and anxious to "pitch in." The Dr. has enjoyed excellent health and looks remarkably well. He returns to duty again on Friday next.

EIGHTY-TWO sick and wounded soldiers left the Hospital at Alexandria for Philadelphia on Saturday evening last, to be cared for there in new Hospitals.

A BROAD GRIN was on everybody's face on the appearance of the last *Journal & American* with the Senator's column and a half letter, full of "*tack*" in it. Dear bless you Colonel, don't be alarmed, Scott is not in *your* road!

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 13, 1862.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, (Washington,) the regular orders were suspended in order to allow the presentation of reports from committees.

Mr. Scott, from the General Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report in writing:

To the Honorable John Rowe, Speaker, and the members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

I am instructed by the Committee on the Judiciary System, (general) to make the following written report, viz:

The Committee herewith report an act to repeal the act approved 7th March, A. D. 1861, entitled "An Act for the commutation of tonnage duties."

Also, an act to repeal the act approved 7th March, A. D. 1861, entitled "An Act to change the name of the Sunbury and Erie railroad company, and to facilitate the completion of a railroad from Sunbury to Erie."

They further instruct me to say that these bills are thus reported in obedience to the resolution passed by the House upon the fourteenth and fifteenth days of January last, which left them no discretionary power; and that this report is not an indication of opinion by the committee upon the question whether the Legislature has the constitutional power to repeal either of the acts referred to.

All of which is respectfully submitted. JOHN SCOTT,
Feb. 11, 1862. Chairman

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, (Washington,) the bill to repeal the act for the commutation of tonnage duties, was made the special order for Wednesday, the 26th day of February

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Should Farmers Daughters be Educated?

Should farmers daughters be educated? Certainly, says some old gentleman, the proprietor of a good farm, with half a dozen of daughters, certainly, I wish my daughters educated to perform all kinds of useful labor fit for them to engage in. I wish them trained to industry, so that they will make good wives for good, honest, sober, industrious young men. Very well, but I mean a little more, perhaps, by my question, than you mean to include in your answer. I mean should they have their minds educated so as to think clearly, reason soundly, and judge rightly of the various duties incumbent upon them as rational and accountable beings? Before answering this question, reflect seriously, as your decision involves not only the intelligence, dignity and happiness of your daughters, but the welfare of the present and future generations. By way of assisting you in coming to a correct conclusion on the subject, I beg leave to offer you some thoughts that have occurred to me in this connection. We answer, they should have the advantage of a good education. 1st, Because their Creator designed it. No one acquainted with the capacities of the female mind for improvement, and with the exquisite pleasure attending the acquisition of knowledge in its true character, can, for a moment, suppose that all the noble faculties of the soul, those endowments that so elevate and dignify human nature, and contribute so much to our enjoyment, should remain like some barren waste, neglected and uncultivated. To gain true knowledge, is not only a source of pure and elevated pleasure in this world, but the unlimited expansion of all the capacities of the soul, will be a source of eternal enjoyment for pure and happy spirits in the world to come. 2nd, They should be educated because the relation they are to sustain as wives and mothers, imperatively demands it. The harmony of taste and feeling, the sweet interchange of thought and sentiment, and the sympathy that exists between cultivated minds has certainly much to do with the enjoyment of the married relation. But if there is one being upon this earth who should be intelligent and virtuous, it is she by whose example and influence immortal beings are either trained for usefulness and respectability, or worthlessness and infamy; for eternal enjoyment or unending misery. The mother sows the first seeds, and they drop in the deepest furrows. She makes the first impressions, and they are the most lasting. Would you know the reason why so many of our youth lead a career of dissipation and crime, and sink into untimely and dishonored graves, you have it in their home training. They never had mothers who understood the springs of human action; mothers to inculcate lessons of piety and virtue; mothers to pray with and for them, and to counsel them, and to caution them against the many snares and temptations of a deceitful and alluring world. Eternity alone can disclose the worth of an intelligent and virtuous mother's instructions.

I have known mothers, completely miserable, complain of the profligacy of their children, when I felt conscious that these children had been trained to falsehood and deception from earliest infancy, and that every evil passion of their nature, instead of being restrained, had only been fostered and strengthened by a weak, misguided parent. On the other hand, I have known a prudent, thoughtful, intelligent mother train a large family for usefulness and respectability, though she had to contend against the demoralizing example of her companion in life. The influence of a mother is such, that she impresses her very manners and character upon her children. It has been our fortune to be thrown a great deal among children, and we have yet to know of a refined, intelligent mother having unmannerly, rude and ignorant children. We have learned though, by sad experience, the evil consequences of children having ignorant, unthinking mothers. Alas! that we have so many of this character! 3rd. You should educate your daughters on account of the influence they are to exercise upon society. None but the most ignorant can doubt that woman exercises a strong influence upon the sterner sex. That this influence may be salutary, that it may give proper direction to the feelings, sentiments, aspirations and characters of those who come under her potent sway, her character must be pure, elevated; she must be intelligent; for ignorance is the soil upon which superstition and vice grow most luxuriantly. Finally you should educate your daughters because it is your duty.—When God has given you the means, you are morally under as much obligation to provide food for their minds as for their bodies. A good education is their natural birthright, and should be as free to them as the air they breathe or the water they drink. You are anxious to provide for their welfare. You toil and struggle that you may secure wealth to leave them as an inheritance, but wealth alone never can give them character; it never can elevate them to their proper rank in the scale of intelligent beings; it never can make them a blessing to their families, to the church, and to society; it never can make them truly happy. A proper education accomplishes all these.—Have you not seen the intelligent Christian mother, though destitute of this world's riches, contented, cheerful and happy? Have you not loved to linger in her society and drink in the words of wisdom that fell from her lips? And, have you not seen the woman of wealth and affluence completely miserable? Her whole life had been one continued struggle after wealth. Avarice, the ruling passion, had rendered her alike insensible to the dictates of humanity and the claims of her Creator. How cheerless, gloomy and deplorable is that old age which is barren of moral and intellectual culture!

You do not admit though that knowledge is so valuable as it is represented. You have some objections to make to having your daughters educated.—One is that it will make them lazy, indifferent housekeepers. To prove this you cite examples; but do these prove that education is the cause of their being incompetent to perform household duties? Certainly not; for a true education teaches a person to think and reason correctly; teaches the value of time, and the true end of our existence, the very antidote to the evil of which you complain. The persons you have reference to, only prove that an important part of their education was neglected. You do not condemn religion because some church members are not what they should be. You do not condemn wealth, though you know the love of it has ruined many persons. Why then condemn education because all who profess to be educated are not as industrious and useful as they ought to be? It is a lamentable fact that we are all too liable to abuse our choicest blessings.

Another objection is that it will make them proud, make them look with contempt upon those who know less than themselves. This also is a mistake.—No really educated person is ever proud of his learning. Such a person in taking a view of the vast fields of knowledge beyond the grasp of any finite mind, will look with humility upon his comparatively small attainments. He may feel grateful for what he knows, but, certainly, not proud of his knowledge. Newton, Boyle and many other profound scholars, had a very humble opinion of their attainments. It is a *little* knowledge only that is a dangerous thing.

But why charge education with making persons lazy and proud when there are so very many persons of this character among the most ignorant.—We are acquainted with many intelligent ladies who are model housekeepers; everything about their homes exhibited economy, taste and refinement; whilst we know others who rail bitterly against education, who know as little about rightly performing household duties as they do about demonstrating a problem in Euclid.

That many farmers are criminally indifferent to the education of their children, especially their daughters, cannot be doubted; an indifference that arises not from want of affection, but from a misapprehension of the value of education.

Let the State offer to every farmer five hundred dollars for each daughter who shall have an opportunity to obtain a good common education, and what an amazing difference there would be in the attendance in our schools; but what sensible woman would think of parting with even an ordinary education for this paltry sum?

Farmers please think of these things before concluding to raise your daughters in ignorance. F.

PORTER TOWNSHIP, Feb. 8, 1862.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP CALIFORNIA, Va., }
February 10, 1862. }

DEAR GLOBE:—Nothing of any great importance has occurred since my last letter. The mud has dried up since to a great extent; the roads which were then almost impassable, are now so that wagons can again pass with perfect ease. The weather has for the last few days been exceedingly fine, especially yesterday and to-day. The sun shines as brightly to-day, and it is as warm as in some bright Spring day amongst the mountains of old Huntingdon county. You may feel assured the boys are all glad at the change, for it was, during a few weeks past, almost beyond endurance, and almost put the soldier in the notion that, if Virginia is always so detestably muddy, it is not worth fighting for. But the fine weather of the few last days, together with the glorious news from the West, has again cheered up the men with new vigor, so that you no longer see a sad brow, but all are eager to have an opportunity to distinguish themselves, as did their brethren in the West.

On last Monday a snow of about three inches fell, but the most of it melted next day. Snow, it appears, cannot lay long upon the "sacred soil." For this we cannot account, unless the soil of southern fire-eaters is too hot for it; this is all the reason we can have yet to know of a refined, intelligent mother having unmannerly, rude and ignorant children. We have learned though, by sad experience, the evil consequences of children having ignorant, unthinking mothers. Alas! that we have so many of this character! 3rd. You should educate your daughters on account of the influence they are to exercise upon society. None but the most ignorant can doubt that woman exercises a strong influence upon the sterner sex. That this influence may be salutary, that it may give proper direction to the feelings, sentiments, aspirations and characters of those who come under her potent sway, her character must be pure, elevated; she must be intelligent; for ignorance is the soil upon which superstition and vice grow most luxuriantly. Finally you should educate your daughters because it is your duty.—When God has given you the means, you are morally under as much obligation to provide food for their minds as for their bodies. A good education is their natural birthright, and should be as free to them as the air they breathe or the water they drink. You are anxious to provide for their welfare. You toil and struggle that you may secure wealth to leave them as an inheritance, but wealth alone never can give them character; it never can elevate them to their proper rank in the scale of intelligent beings; it never can make them a blessing to their families, to the church, and to society; it never can make them truly happy. A proper education accomplishes all these.—Have you not seen the intelligent Christian mother, though destitute of this world's riches, contented, cheerful and happy? Have you not loved to linger in her society and drink in the words of wisdom that fell from her lips? And, have you not seen the woman of wealth and affluence completely miserable? Her whole life had been one continued struggle after wealth. Avarice, the ruling passion, had rendered her alike insensible to the dictates of humanity and the claims of her Creator. How cheerless, gloomy and deplorable is that old age which is barren of moral and intellectual culture!

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PORTER TOWNSHIP, Feb. 8, 1862.

WAR NEWS.

THE EXPEDITION TO SAVANNAH.

Speedy Capture of the City Anticipated.

Encounter with Tatnall's Fleet.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Sunday, Feb. 9, 1862.—On the 21st day of January, the embarkation of several regiments of troops, and other active preparations, betokened an expedition of some magnitude. The troops are under the command of General Wright, while the naval force, consisting of six gunboats—the Ottawa, Seneca, Petunka, Western World, Isaac Smith and Ellen—were commanded by Captain Davis.

The morning of the 26th proving clear and propitious—after a period of stormy weather of longer duration than any we have yet experienced here—the fleet sailed, and on the afternoon of the same day cast anchor in Warsaw Sound—a large bay which makes in south of Tybee Island. This is one of the numerous outlets from Savannah—the one through which the English steamer Fingal endeavored to make her escape—effectually blockaded by the vessels Seminole and Norwich. During the night soundings were made, and the next morning the gunboats entered Wilmington Narrows, a narrow channel which runs within two miles of Fort Pulaski, and nearly parallel with the Savannah river, which it enters about three miles above Fort Jackson.

Upon passing Fort Pulaski, great bustle and activity were observed, as if they were endeavoring to get a heavy gun to bear upon this channel, in order to give us a salute as we passed, but our active little gunboats were out of range before their purpose could be accomplished.

Following this river, which winds through flat, swampy lands, the gunboats proceeded for a distance of five miles, when a row of piles was discovered, stretching from bank to bank, obstructing the channel, and preventing our further progress. Here the gunboats came to anchor, and General Wright, who had accompanied the reconnoissance on board the Ottawa, disembarked two companies of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment to reconnoitre on each bank of the river, while he proceeded in a row boat to within a short distance of the Savannah, ascertaining the depth and position of the channel, and the nature of the obstructions placed there. On the left bank of the river was a plantation and house, but the place was deserted, and no signs of life could be seen anywhere. As the gunboats could not navigate the river, except at high water, they remained here all night. On the next morning Tatnall's fleet, of five side-wheel steamers, were seen coming down the Savannah river, puffing forth volumes of dense black smoke.

They were towing two hulks, evidently intended for sinking somewhere. A strip of swamp land, only a mile and a half wide, separated them from our gunboats, and as they passed within good range both sides were at their guns, each waiting for the other to speak first.

Our officers were anxious for the order from Capt. Davis to open upon the saucy little rebel craft, but it did not come, and a shade of disappointment passed over their faces as they saw them passing without a shot from either side. But Tatnall had no intention of allowing the opportunity to pass, and turning back, his little steamer, the Savannah, discharged a solid shot, which fell short.

This friendly token was replied to by a shell from the Ottawa, which reached them, but did no damage. It was received with grim satisfaction by the officers of our other gunboats as the signal for an interchange of shots, and they opened on the rebel fleet with a well-directed fire of shells, which proved very damaging to them, while all their shot fell short and did us no injury whatever.

Tatnall's vessel was struck twice, once amid-ships, by a shell from the Ottawa, and damaged so severely that her flag was lowered, and another vessel came to her assistance and towed her off. The other vessels were all more or less damaged, many of our shells striking them frequently and silencing their fire. They soon withdrew from their position, and made their way back to Savannah.

The gunboats returned to Warsaw Sound the same night. On the morning of the 29th, the Ottawa returned to Hilton Head with Capt. Davis and Gen. Wright, to obtain further orders. Gen. Wright has since returned to his command—meanwhile the expedition is riding at anchor in Warsaw Sound.

THE ROANOKE VICTORY.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS, DEP'T NORTH CAROLINA, }
ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 10, 1862. }

Major Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, Commanding U. S. Army, Washington.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that a combined attack upon this island was commenced on the morning of the 7th, by the naval and military forces of this expedition, which has resulted in the capture of 6 forts, 40 guns, over 2,000 prisoners, and upwards of 3,000 small arms. Among the prisoners are Col. Shaw, commander of the Island; O. Jennings Wise, commander of the Wise Legion. The latter was *mortally* wounded, and has since died. The whole work was finished on the afternoon of the 8th, after a hard day's fighting, by a brilliant charge in the centre of this island, and a rapid pursuit of the enemy to the north end of the island, resulting in the capture of the prisoners mentioned above. We have had no time to count them, but the number is estimated at near three thousand. Our men fought bravely, and have endured most manfully the hardships incident to fighting through swamps and dense thickets. It is impossible to give the details of the engagement, or to mention meritorious officers and men in the short time allowed for writing this report. The naval vessel carrying it started immediately for Hampton Roads, and the reports of the brigadier generals have not yet been handed in. It is enough to say that the officers and men of both arms of the service have fought gallantly, and the plans agreed upon before leaving Hatteras were carried out. I will be excused for saying, in reference to the action, that I owe everything to Generals Foster, Reno, and Parke, as more full details will show. I am sorry to report the loss of about thirty-five killed, and about two hundred wounded, ten of them probably mortally. Among the killed are Col. Russell of the Tenth Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Victor De Monteil, of the d'Epineuil Zouaves. Both of them fought most gallantly. I regret exceedingly not being able to send a full report of the killed and wounded, but will send a despatch boat in a day or two, with full returns. I beg leave to enclose a copy of a general order, issued by me on the 9th. I am most happy to say that I have just received a message from Commander Goldsborough, stating that the expedition of his gunboats against Elizabeth City and the rebel fleet has been entirely successful. He will, of course, send his returns to his department.

I have the honor to be, General,
Your obedient servant,
A. E. BURNSIDE, Brigadier General,
Commanding Dep't of North Carolina.

The Re-opening of the Tennessee River---Interesting Particulars.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—The correspondence of the *Republican* from Fort Henry gives further interesting particulars of the gunboat expedition up the Tennessee river.

Everywhere the people insisted upon loading their visitors with presents, and as far up as Florence, Alabama, the river can be navigated almost as safely as the Ohio.

Blessings, cheers, and the wildest enthusiasm greeted the gunboats everywhere, and numbers of prominent men came forward and said that should the Union army enter Tennessee, 50,000 men were ready and anxious to protect their homes under its banner, and would at once cluster around it. Under the laws commanding them either to join the rebel army or leave their property, they had been obliged to succumb temporarily in self-defence.

The officers of the gunboats say it is impossible to doubt the genuineness of the greetings that everywhere met them. The rebel press, being wholly under the control of the politicians, are unable to express the feelings of the people. The Secession element was principally composed of the lawless politicians of the community, who overawe by violence the order-loving Union citizens.

When at Havana, Lieut. Command'g Phelps learned that a rebel cavalry regiment was encamped about a mile distant. He immediately ordered the company of 130 marines, under Col. Given to march against them, but the rebels, hearing of the movement, fled panic-stricken, leaving everything behind them. Their camp was burned, and a considerable quantity of arms secured.

Only one rebel steamer—the Dunbar—now floats in Upper Tennessee.

The rebel steamer Appelton Belle had 4,000 pounds of powder aboard, and when fired by the rebels was purposely anchored opposite the fine residence of Judge Crevolt, a noted loyalist, completely shattering it by the explosion.

The rebel gunboat Eastport, which is partially finished, is a fine and fast steamer, 250 feet long, very staunch, and so constructed as to be rendered shot-proof by compressed bales of cotton and iron plates.

The steamer Illinois brought a quantity of tobacco down from Paris yesterday, and a large lot of pig iron near there will be removed as soon as possible.

The Nashville *Union & American* of the 5th says Generals Beauregard, Pillow, and Cheatham were in that city. It also contains Beauregard's plan of the battle at Manassas, and prodigious speculations as to what he will do at Columbus. Numerous articles are copied from the Southern papers asking the Government to take some measure to keep the soldiers in service, as their term of enlistment is expiring, and they are fast becoming demoralized. The same paper also says that a large amount of Confederate stores is lying on the banks of the Cumberland river.

RECAPTURE OF SPRINGFIELD.

FLIGHT OF THE REBEL FORCES.

FEDERAL CAVALRY IN PURSUIT.

THE REBELS ALARMED ABOUT TENNESSEE.

More Demonstrations of Loyalty.

"Idolatrous Love for the Old Union."

A Victory in Missouri

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 14.—The following despatch was forwarded, this morning, to Gen. McClellan, Washington:

"The flag of the Union floats over the Court House, at Springfield, Missouri. The enemy retreated after a short engagement, leaving a large amount of stores and camp equipage, which was captured by Gen. Curtis. Our Cavalry is in close pursuit."

(Signed) "W. H. HALLECK,
"Major Gen. Commanding."

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 13, via Bear Creek, Feb. 14.—Our troops took possession of Springfield to-day without firing a gun. Price evacuated the place yesterday afternoon, marching out on the Fayettsville road.

Rebel Accounts of Union Feeling in Tennessee.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "Our Tennessee exchanges give us gloomy prospects for the future in that part of the Confederacy.

"Several leading journals intimate plainly that there is really a threatening state of affairs in East Tennessee, growing out of the idolatrous love of many of these people for the old Union. The Memphis *Avalanche* writes that the condition of the interior counties is not improved by the lapse of time.

"The people apprehend an immediate advance of the Northmen, and traitors to the South evince their joy in every village and neighborhood. The Unionists are making demonstrations in many of the Northern counties, and even at Memphis there were exhibitions of joy, on the arrival of the news from Beech Grove. Armed bands of Johnson's and Maynard's followers are prowling about in all directions through the mountains, and in remote counties many persons have been shot at night in their own homes, who adhere to the fortunes of the South."

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

The Bombardment of Fort Donelson Commenced.

The Fort Surrounded.

THE REBEL FORCE 15,000 MEN.

Their Reinforcements now cut off.

Severe Loss on Both Sides.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—The following is a special despatch to the *Tribune* office.

CAMP IN THE FIELD, NEAR FORT DONELSON, }
Feb. 13, 12½ o'clock P. M. }

Fort Donelson is invested by our troops. Our lines are formed from right to left, and from north to south, nearly surrounding the fort. Heavy cannonading and skirmishing have been going on since 7½ o'clock A. M. Owing to the extent of the action, but little can be learned of the result, I hear, however, that a captain, in Company I, Seventh Regiment, has been killed.

Gen. McClernand's division is in operation on the right; Gen. Smith's on the left. We have had but one gunboat to play upon the fort until just within the last half hour, when other gunboats are firing on the fort. The force within the breastworks is estimated at about 15,000, from the best information.

No reinforcements can now arrive to the rebels, as all communication is cut off.

It is now thought that their left redoubt has fallen into our hands.

All the officers are acting with great valor, exhibiting a fearlessness highly creditable to our Western army.

Gen. Grant and staff have been riding along the lines all the morning regardless of the grape that is being showered in every direction.

LATER.

Eight o'clock P. M., February 13.—The cannonading skirmish has continued briskly all day, but has lately been discontinued.

A considerable number have been wounded on both sides.

The Twenty-fifth Indiana, which rushed boldly up to the entrenchments, had, during the day, forty of their men wounded—all slightly.

The Seventh Illinois and Seventh Iowa, who have been close to the enemy's fire, have also lost some men. Among the killed is Captain Mandell, of Company I, Seventh Illinois, and Col. Morrison, of the Forty-ninth Illinois, is wounded.

Berge's sharpshooters have done good service. They have kept several of the enemy's guns idle by picking off the cannoniers as fast as they appeared at the guns.

Capt. Birak, with a company of cavalry, went round to the left bank of the river this afternoon, and reports that the gunboat Carondelet received a ten-inch ball through her casemate, which wounded eight men, but did not injure the boat materially. Capt. Walker, of the Carondelet, says that he has dismounted three of the enemy's river guns. The other gunboats had not arrived up to 6 o'clock P. M.

The enemy's rifle shots and the grape have been flying thick and fast about here all day. Some six shots struck around Gen. Grant and his staff this afternoon while they were riding along the lines. One bullet hit one of the horses of the body-guard near by. The fort will be stormed in two days if not surrendered before.

Our men have driven back the enemy in every instance. Generals Pillow, Floyd, Johnson and Buckner are said to be here.

One of our companies has been within 75 yards of the enemy's entrenchments.

STILL LATER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—A special despatch to the *Journal*, dated two miles from Fort Donelson on the 14th, says:

The attack commenced at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning, by the land forces under Generals Grant, Smith and McClernand.

The Fort is surrounded by high and steep hills, heavy wooded, and protected by two redoubts, with trenches and rifle pits.

The rebels gave battle from their entrenchments on the south side of the fort.

They were driven in after a severe battle, and considerable loss on both sides.

Our troops held two of the rebel batteries outside of the fort.

Our loss is probably only about forty-five killed and one hundred and fifty-two wounded.

Eight thousand troops and four gunboats arrived last night.

The battle will be resumed to-day with these reinforcements.

ANOTHER VICTORY!

A Spirited Movement on the Upper Potomac.

General Lander Surprises a Rebel Camp.

Opening of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to Hancock.

A Victory on the Upper Potomac.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Feb. 14.—General Lander made a forced march on Thursday night, surprising and breaking up a rebel camp at Bloomery Gap, killing thirteen rebels and capturing seventeen commissioned officers and forty-five privates, and losing but two men and six horses.

He led the attack in person, at the head of the First Virginia Regiment of Cavalry.

This opens the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Hancock again.

GOOD NEWS FROM BOWLING GREEN.

It is Evacuated by the Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 15.—Good news has been received from Bowling Green.

The telegraphing thereof is expressly interdicted by the Commanding General of the Department.

I will give you all particulars as soon as the interdiction can be modified or removed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The follow-

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major Wm Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1 00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service; containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AL O,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

A BATTLE FOUGHT!!!

AND

A BRILLIANT VICTORY WON.

ADJUTANT GEN. LEWIS:

After a series engagement which lasted for nearly four days, I have at last routed the enemy and captured a large number of Guns, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, and a great quantity of camp equipage, and other valuable articles which I immediately shipped by railroad from the field of action, and now announce

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED.

On opening and examining the valuables captured, they were found to comprise a most complete variety of Hardware and Cutlery of every kind, that I can supply the people of all ages and classes; even from a toy for an infant, to a supporting cane for the feeble old man. Boys or girls, Lords or Ladies, Soldiers or Citizens, Housekeepers or Boarders, Farmers or Mechanics, Lawyers or Doctors, anybody and everybody may be furnished with a useful memento of this eventful battle by calling at the Hardware Store of

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1861.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

Has just received a new stock of

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,

Call and examine my new stock.

G. ASHMAN MILLER.

October 31, 1861.

1862. 1862.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House on Market Square, Huntingdon. [Oct. 7, 1861.]

REMEMBER ELLSWORTH!

FISHER & SON

HAVE

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS.

THE PUBLIC ARE INVITED TO CALL

and

EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 7, 1861.

A. B. CUNNINGHAM!

NEW STORE!

AND

NEW GOODS!

AT

GOTTO'S OLD STAND.

WHERE EVERY ARTICLE

USUALLY CALLED FOR IN A COUNTRY STORE,

CAN BE HAD

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CALL ON A. B. CUNNINGHAM

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Huntingdon, Nov. 18, 1861.

NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

Seven and Three-Tenths Per Cent.

TREASURY NOTES,

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY AT THE OFFICE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 114 South Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Subscription Book to the NEW NATIONAL LOAN of Treasury Notes, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, will remain open at my office,

NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

until further notice, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Mondays till 9 P. M.

These notes will be of the denomination of FIFTY DOLLARS, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and are all dated 10th of August, 1861, payable in gold, in three years, or convertible into a twenty years' six per cent. loan, at the option of the holder. Each Treasury Note has interest coupons attached, which can be cut off and collected in gold at the Mint every six months, and at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Payments of subscriptions may be made in Gold or Checks, or Notes of any of the Philadelphia Banks.

PARTIES AT A DISTANCE can remit by their friends, through the mail, or by express, or through Banks, and the Treasury Notes will be immediately delivered, or sent to each subscriber as they may severally direct.

Parties remitting must add the interest from 10th of August, the date of all the notes, to the day the remittance reaches Philadelphia, at the rate of one cent per day on each fifty dollars.

Apply to or address

JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
Care of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers,
No. 114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

Oct. 7, 1861

THE WAR GOES ON!

AND

D. P. GWIN

HAS JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS

FOR

FALL AND WINTER.

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

Oct. 3, 1861.

CLOTHE YOURSELVES!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Now is the Time to buy Cheap Clothing!

MANUAL GUTMAN,

Respectfully inform the public generally that he has just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which he asks the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants—His stock will bear examination, and he respectfully requests all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building

M. GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 19, 1861.

"THE UNION,"

Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day.

Sept. 10, 1861.—1y.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Dyes, Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty.

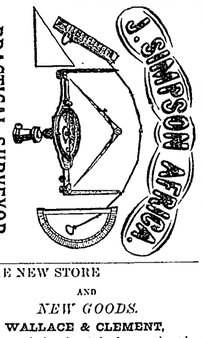
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.

ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.



THE NEW STORE

AND

NEW GOODS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

Huntingdon, April 15, 1861.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newberry.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Chawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newberry, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY

AND

CONFECTIONERY

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 25, 1860.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M. arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¼ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Munch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 5.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.20 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catawissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
General Agent.

July 18, 1861.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE" OR COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS.

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE.—J. A. HANIGAR,

A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St. one door west of the Broad Top Railroad office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Stores, shoulder-pipes, and all others who desire to deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.

Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve hundred, and, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDT, H. GIN, P. WISKERT, and Mr. JOSEB BEAR, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, WATCHES

and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGNER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

A FRESH ARRIVAL

AT

CHRIST. LONG'S.

ALL HIS STOCK IS FRESH AND PRIME.

CALL AND SEE.

MUSIC THE CYTHARA.—The Presbyterian Psalmodist.—The Shawm.—The Jubilee.—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructors.—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar.—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors.—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors.—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor.—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer.—do. Thorough-Bass Primer.—Howe's Drawing Room Dances.—The Chorus Glee Book.—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000, BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *&C.,*

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

TRACING MUSLIN,

DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!

Colt's, Sharp's, Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of

JAMES A. BROWN.

May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Heck's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER,
Proprietor of the Exchange Hotel.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCE—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from us in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

FOR THE VOLUNTEERS,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.

Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!

If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.

A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential correspondence*, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flat-cap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

A CARD.—

DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Hoopersville and vicinity. Office at the lower bank or Neff Mill, opposite Mrs. Nyton's store. April 18, 1860-tf.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c. &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMESA. BROWN

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, call at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS— Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

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This is a Weekly Religious Paper, published at the very low price of ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. It is designed for *Parents, Teachers,* and all who are engaged or interested in the religious training of the young. It is also an excellent Family Paper.

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The conductors of this paper endeavor to remember that the great end of all Christian effort is *to bring men to Christ.* They aim accordingly, to put into every number of the paper something which shall have for its direct object the conversion of souls.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The proprietors of the *Sunday-School Times* have acquired the exclusive right of sale of the splendid work mentioned above the MAP OF ANCIENT JERUSALEM. They offer it as a special premium to those superintendents, teachers, or others, who will assist in getting new subscribers to the paper.

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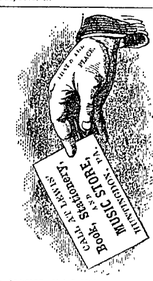
April 10, 1861.-tf.



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Huntingdon Sept. 21, 1861.-3m.

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